

clergyandfaith-basedgroups

A Guide for Religious and Spiritual Leaders to Help People With Substance Use Disorders

Substance use disorders affect a large portion of the population. As many as 74 percent of Americans say that addiction to alcohol has had some impact on them at some point in their lives, whether it



I grew up in the projects in a tough, poor section of Brooklyn. As a “light-skinned” black kid I was always justifying that I belonged. I started drinking

at age 14 and almost immediately I felt like I belonged no matter where I was. From the beginning I drank to get drunk. Eventually, my drinking led to medical problems, lost jobs, and broken relations with my wife and family. While in the hospital a friend asked me to read the Bible. I opened to the Book of Romans that said, “Have joy in your suffering that will build perseverance, and perseverance builds character, and character builds hope.” At that moment, hope was all I could hold on to. I started going to 12-step meetings and put God and recovery first in my life. God has taken me to jails, a detox center, treatment facilities, youth centers, wherever I can bring the message of hope in recovery. I know the work of serenity and I am truly blessed to be alive and sober. I pray every day that God keeps me sober, gives me strength, and sends me somewhere to reflect His light of hope in recovery.

David Jackson

Recovery Outreach Minister

was their own personal addiction, that of a friend or family member, or any other experience with addiction.¹ For many, spirituality and religion have been instrumental to successful treatment and recovery, yet they are often overlooked as relevant in preventing and treating substance use disorders.²

Clergy members are critical yet relatively untapped resources in preventing substance use disorders, helping people get treatment, and offering support for recovery.³ Clergy should be aware that treatment is effective and recovery is life-changing for people with substance use disorders.

Substance use disorders are comprised of the dependence on or abuse of alcohol and/or drugs. Dependence on and abuse of alcohol and illicit drugs, which include the nonmedical use of prescription drugs, are defined using the American Psychiatric Association's criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (DSM-IV). Dependence indicates a more severe substance problem than abuse; individuals are classified with abuse of a certain substance only if they are not dependent on the substance.⁴ For more information on the criteria used in defining dependence and abuse, consult the *2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, which is available on the Web at www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh.htm.

Much has been written about substance abuse, dependence, and addiction; many studies have used different terminology to explain their findings. To foster greater understanding and avoid perpetuating the stigma associated with these conditions, the phrase “substance use disorders” is used as an umbrella term to encompass all of these concepts.

Clergy's Role in Addressing Substance Use Disorders

Clergy understand the negative impact of substance use disorders on families, individuals, and children. Ninety-four percent of clergy members (e.g., priests, ministers, and rabbis) recognize that substance use is an important issue among families in their congregations. Among clergy members, 38 percent believe that alcohol use disorders are involved in half or more of the family problems they encounter.⁵ Clergy have a great desire to assist families, but are divided over whether to speak openly about substance use disorders with their congregations.

Nearly 37 percent of clergy report that they preach a sermon on substance use more than once a year, while almost 23 percent say they never do. Few clergy receive formal training on the topic, as only 12.5 percent of clergy have completed any coursework related to substance use while studying to be a member of the clergy. Furthermore, only roughly 26 percent of presidents of schools of theology and seminaries report that people preparing for the ministry are required to take courses on this subject.⁶

To effectively reach your congregation about substance use disorders, make the message hit home by sharing local information on the prevalence of substance use disorders, which can be found in the **State Data on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Illegal Drug Use** report available at <http://oas.samhsa.gov/states.htm>. Also contact the Single-State Agency (SSA) in your state, which is listed in the SSA Directory included in the “Resources” section of this planning toolkit. Inquire about both public and private patient census information.

Although some clergy members have shown hesitation to speak openly with their congregations about substance use, many take it upon themselves to learn more about substance use disorders. In one survey, two-thirds of clergy indicated that they had sought training on their own since their ordination to assist parishioners seeking help for substance use disorders. While many members of the clergy may know about substance use disorders, they may not disseminate this knowledge to their congregations, possibly because seminaries do not require training on the subject.⁷ Yet the need still exists for clergy to acquire the knowledge and skills to effectively address and share information about the following issues:

- The way a substance use disorder manifests itself and signs to watch for
- The effects of alcohol and/or drugs on thinking and reasoning
- The role alcohol and/or drugs may play in a person's life
- The way substance use disorders affect families, workplaces, and communities as a whole⁸

These issues became guidelines for clergy education in 2003 at a meeting supported by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). This meeting developed key proficiencies to enable clergy and other pastoral ministers to encourage faith communities to actively help reduce substance use disorders and mitigate their impact on families and children. An outcome of this meeting was the publication ***Core Competencies for Clergy and Other Pastoral Ministers in Addressing Alcohol and Drug Dependence and the Impact on Family Members***. For more information, please refer to the Web site with the full report at <http://alt.samhsa.gov/grants/competency/css/menu.htm>.

Educating Clergy About the Treatment of Substance Use Disorders

In addition to recognizing the problem, clergy members need to understand that, like other chronic disorders, substance use disorders are medical conditions that can be treated.⁹ A major study published in the ***Journal of the American Medical Association*** in 2000 is one of several studies demonstrating the success of treatment for substance use disorders.¹⁰ Treatment of both mental health and substance use disorders can help prevent the exacerbation of other health problems, including cardiac and pulmonary diseases, according to SAMHSA's ***Report to Congress on the Prevention and Treatment of Co-Occurring Substance Abuse Disorders and Mental Health Disorders*** in 2002.¹¹

Since many clergy members are not required to learn about substance use disorders during their seminary or educational training, it is important that they subsequently learn about the types of treatment options available should a member of their congregation seek their advice. Treatment is offered in different settings, and types of treatment greatly depend on the substance misused, as well as a person's individual needs and characteristics. Treatment is offered in residential and outpatient programs and can include counseling or other behavioral therapy, family therapy, medication, or a combination.^{12, 13}


Some people may require medical detoxification (detox), a process administered under the care of a physician that helps manage physical withdrawal symptoms. Brief interventions by counselors also provide more immediate attention to people waiting for specialized programs.¹⁴ Another option is the use of medications such as buprenorphine and methadone as a component of treatment for addiction to opiates.¹⁵ For more information about buprenorphine, visit <http://buprenorphine.samhsa.gov/index.html>, a Web site through SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) that includes frequently asked questions and a physician locator.

Different populations often have distinct methods of treatment that may work better for them. For example, family-oriented treatment approaches can be most effective among adolescents with substance use disorders.¹⁶ Older adults with substance use disorders have been shown to respond well to age-specific, supportive, and non-confrontational group treatment that aims to build or rebuild self-esteem.

Older adults work best with staff members who are interested and experienced in working with older adults.¹⁷ Clergy should be aware of the different options available for all members of their congregations. To refer someone to a treatment facility, please visit SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator at www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov or call 1-800-662-HELP.

To help those in need of treatment, SAMHSA administers the **Access to Recovery (ATR)** grant program, an initiative announced by President Bush in 2003 to help people in need of treatment to secure the best treatment options available to meet their specific needs. The competitive grant

program gives recipient states, territories, the District of Columbia, and tribal organizations broad discretion to design and implement federally supported voucher programs to pay for a range of effective, community-based substance use disorder clinical treatment and recovery support services. By providing vouchers to people who need treatment, the grant program promotes individual choice for treatment and recovery services. It also expands access to care, including access to faith- and community-based programs, and increases substance use disorder treatment capacity.



As a minister and an executive director of a treatment program, I am blessed to be able to see the miracle we know as “recovery” occur daily. We

work with the homeless, addicted, and mentally ill in the Seattle area, journeying with them as they seek healing, hope, and restoration. Our services are free, on demand, and delivered with hope and dignity. As the founding director of the Matt Talbot Recovery Center, I—along with the center itself—am celebrating 20 years of this work. The most amazing lesson for me in these two decades is this: the human spirit is more resilient than we can imagine. A family may give up on a person and people may give up on themselves. But if we woke up this morning, a power greater than ourselves believes in us. “May we find Him now.” Our job is to help people begin to believe, and relationships are the key. Mother Teresa said, “The greatest poverty in the world is loneliness.” If we will be present, the miracle can begin.

Gregory K. Alex, M.A., CDC
Executive Director
The Matt Talbot Recovery Center

Spirituality as a Component of Treatment

Since so many Americans have some religious or spiritual beliefs, it is no surprise that many people incorporate these ideas into their approach to health care. A *Lancet* study reported that 79 percent of Americans believe that spiritual faith can help people recover from disease and 63 percent think that physicians should talk to patients about their spiritual faith.^{18, 19} However, while more than 80 percent of physicians generally refer their patients to clergy and pastoral care providers, only 19 percent recommend this kind of referral when the patient suffers from a substance use disorder.²⁰

Clergy members should know their local treatment providers, physicians, and other health care specialists and establish productive relationships with them. Physicians and substance use treatment specialists are in an excellent position to ask patients about their spiritual needs and, where appropriate, refer people to clergy members or spiritually based programs to support their recovery.

This relationship can educate clergy about substance use disorders and help health care providers better respond to requests for a religious or spiritual element to be incorporated into a person's treatment.²¹

Addressing Stigma and Discrimination

Despite the effectiveness of treatment, stigma and discrimination present a barrier for people with substance use disorders who wish to access treatment. They also inhibit the ongoing recovery process. Stigma detracts from the character or reputation of a person. For many people, stigma can be a mark of disgrace and a barrier to receiving treatment.²² In 2004, 21.6 percent of the 1.2 million people who felt they needed treatment but did not receive it indicated it was because of reasons related to stigma.²³

Discrimination, on the other hand, is an act of prejudice. It can include denying someone employment, housing, accommodation, or other services based on the revelation that the person is receiving treatment or has previously been treated for a substance use disorder.²⁴ Discrimination ignores the fact that substance use disorders can strike people of any age, gender, race, ethnicity, education level, and geographic area.²⁵

Unfortunately, stigma and shame are a large part of why a person who needs treatment for a substance use disorder may not seek help. Overall, 37 percent of people in recovery say that when they first decided to seek help, they were either very or somewhat concerned that other people would find out about their substance use disorder.²⁶ Because many people trust the clergy, they are in a unique position to change this perception by creating a discussion in their congregations about the pervasiveness of substance use disorders and the need to address them.²⁷

While nearly all clergy acknowledge that substance use disorders are an important issue concerning their congregants and their families, 58 percent of clergy polled for one study admit that they avoid discussing alcohol use disorders with the people they counsel.²⁸ Though the reasons are unclear, it is possible that clergy may not be aware of the importance of engaging in an open dialogue about substance use disorders.

Some people with substance use disorders may not confide in their priest, rabbi, minister, or other spiritual leader because of a phenomenon called “the paradoxical user”—a person who has a substance use disorder who is a member of a religious group that prohibits the use of any substance.²⁹ Within a more conservative religious culture, people who have a substance use disorder may become further isolated, contributing to a downward spiral.³⁰ This demonstrates that substance use disorders can affect people regardless of their religious affiliation.³¹

Tools for Clergy to Help People With Substance Use Disorders

There are resources designed to specifically help clergy and faith-based groups create an open dialogue about substance use disorders. Twelve-step groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous are spiritually based resources for people with these disorders. Another example of incorporating spiritual concepts into substance use disorder treatment is a treatment program at Hazelden. This program offers a variety of treatment components, including group and individual therapy, in either a residential or an outpatient setting. Hazelden broadens the concept of the 12-step program into a full course of therapy.³²

In addition, the Johnson Institute's Rush Center assists people of faith in developing caring communities that promote the prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and drug use, and that value and support recovery from substance use disorders.³³ Also, the Clergy Recovery Network is a resource for clergy who suffer from substance use disorders themselves. The Clergy Recovery Network supports, encourages, and provides resources to clergy in recovery, and can be reached at 406-292-3322 or on its Web site at www.clergyrecovery.com.

Another resource is the Non-Denominational Clergy Leadership Training Pilot Project, a collaboration between SAMHSA and the National Association for Children of Alcoholics (NACoA) that develops and repackages publications and videos for congregations of all denominations to use. Topics include understanding substance use disorders and their impact on the family, the importance of finding support, and empowering people to initiate and sustain steps toward recovery. For more information, contact NACoA at 301-468-0985.

There are other resources for faith-based organizations, which have a long history of meeting the critical needs of their communities, including those related to substance use and mental disorders. Some organizations form relationships with companies and private foundations to help provide better resources to people in need. ***Maximizing Program Services Through Private Sector Partnerships and Relationships: A Guide for Faith- and Community-Based Service Providers***, a SAMHSA publication, is a manual that explains how to develop these partnerships to benefit your organization.³⁴ It can be ordered free of charge through SAMHSA's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) by calling 800-729-6686.

Making a Difference: What Can I Do?

1. **As a member of the clergy, learn** about the symptoms of substance use disorders, so you can respond to and support those who have them, their family members, and members of your congregation in recovery.
2. **Get acquainted with people** in your congregation who are in recovery and encourage them to share their positive treatment and recovery stories with others.

3. **Learn about treatment facilities** in your community so you can immediately assist someone who approaches you for help.³⁵
4. **Educate health care professionals** about the need to incorporate spirituality into a recovery plan. Clergy can give physicians and treatment specialists the tools they need, such as proper language about how to fulfill these requests.³⁶
5. **Be aware of the stigma** outside your religious community that exists about people with substance use disorders. Know that substance use disorders are a disease and should be treated as such, and those who come forward should be supported and not judged.
6. **Organize** a clergy training program in your community.

Making a Difference: How Can I Contribute to Recovery Month?

Help celebrate *National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month (Recovery Month)* this year and support the observance's 2006 theme: *"Join the Voices for Recovery: Build a Stronger, Healthier Community."*

1. **Incorporate** information about substance use disorders, treatment, and recovery into your sermon during September.
2. **Schedule Recovery Month** events in your community, such as forums and educational workshops with speakers who are in recovery.
3. **Offer** space in your church, synagogue, or mosque for recovery groups (such as Alcoholics Anonymous) to meet.³⁷
4. **Prepare** a fundraiser, such as a bake sale, car wash, or clothing drive, to help assist congregants who are in need of treatment or who are in recovery.
5. **Create** a community network of congregants and clergy to offer support for people with substance use disorders and those in recovery.
6. **Offer** opportunities for members of the congregation to tell their personal recovery stories to help reach out to others who may need assistance.
7. **Write** a letter in your congregation's weekly or monthly bulletin to spread the word about *Recovery Month* events in your community and the resources that can help people in recovery.

For additional *National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month (Recovery Month)* materials, visit the *Recovery Month* Web site at www.recoverymonth.gov or call 1-800-662-HELP.

For additional information about substance use disorders, treatment, and recovery, please visit SAMHSA's Web site at www.samhsa.gov.

Clergy and Faith-Based Resources

Federal Agencies

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT (EOP)

White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

The White House Office and the Centers for the Faith-Based and Community Initiative—located in seven Federal agencies—are working to support the essential work of these important organizations. Their goal is to make sure that grassroots leaders can compete on an equal footing for federal dollars, receive greater private support, and face fewer bureaucratic barriers.

708 Jackson Place

Washington, D.C. 20502

202-456-6708

www.whitehouse.gov

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)

This government agency provides information and resources on substance use disorders and health insurance/Medicaid issues.

200 Independence Avenue SW

Washington, D.C. 20201

877-696-6775 (Toll-Free)

www.hhs.gov

HHS, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

This Federal agency improves the quality and availability of prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services in order to reduce illness, death, disability, and cost to society resulting from substance use disorders and mental illnesses.

1 Choke Cherry Road, Eighth Floor

Rockville, MD 20857

240-276-2130

www.samhsa.gov

HHS, SAMHSA

Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS)

CMHS seeks to improve the availability and accessibility of high-quality community-based services for people with or at risk for mental illnesses and their families. The Center collects, analyzes, and disseminates national data on mental health services designed to help inform future services policy and program decision-making.

1 Choke Cherry Road, Sixth Floor

Rockville, MD 20857

800-789-2647 (Toll-Free)

240-276-2550

www.mentalhealth.samhsa.gov

HHS, SAMHSA**Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)**

The mission of CSAP is to bring effective substance abuse prevention to every community nationwide. Its discretionary grant programs—whether focusing on preschool-age children and high-risk youth or on community-dwelling older Americans—target States and communities, organizations and families to promote resiliency, promote protective factors, and reduce risk factors for substance abuse.

1 Choke Cherry Road

Rockville, MD 20857

240-276-2420

www.prevention.samhsa.gov

HHS, SAMHSA**Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)**

*As the sponsor of **Recovery Month**, CSAT promotes the availability and quality of community-based substance abuse treatment services for individuals and families who need them. It supports policies and programs to broaden the range of evidence-based effective treatment services for people who abuse alcohol and drugs and that also address other addiction-related health and human services problems.*

1 Choke Cherry Road, Fifth Floor

Rockville, MD 20857

240-276-2750

www.csat.samhsa.gov

HHS, SAMHSA**National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information**

This clearinghouse provides comprehensive resources for alcohol and drug information.

P.O. Box 2345

Rockville, MD 20847-2345

11420 Rockville Pike

Rockville, MD 20852

800-729-6686 (Toll-Free)

800-487-4889 (TDD) (Toll-Free)

877-767-8432 (Spanish) (Toll-Free)

240-747-4814

www.ncadi.samhsa.gov

HHS, SAMHSA National Helpline

This national hotline offers information on substance use disorder issues and referral to treatment.

800-662-HELP (800-662-4357) (Toll-Free)

(English and Spanish)

800-487-4889 (TDD) (Toll-Free)

www.samhsa.gov

HHS, SAMHSA**Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Locator**

This is a searchable directory of alcohol and drug treatment programs.

www.findtreatment.samhsa.gov

Faith-Based, Family, and Community Organizations**Alliance for Children and Families**

The Alliance for Children and Families provides services to non-profit child and family sectors and economic empowerment organizations.

1701 K Street NW, Suite 200

Washington, D.C. 20006-1505

202-429-0400

www.alliance1.org

**Association of Persons Affected
by Addiction (APAA)**

This non-profit organization is designed to engage the consumer and recovery community voice in reducing stigma and enhancing services. The APAA specializes in providing recovery support services for people seeking recovery and their family members.

2438 Butler Street, Suite 120
Dallas, TX 75235
214-634-APAA (2722)
www.apaarecovery.org

Catholic Charities, USA

This membership association provides vital social services to people in need, regardless of their religious, social, or economic backgrounds.

1731 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2756
703-549-1390
www.catholiccharitiesusa.org

Faces & Voices of Recovery

This national recovery advocacy campaign mobilizes people in recovery from addiction to alcohol and other drugs, their family members, friends, and allies to end discrimination and treat addiction as a public health problem.

1010 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 708
Washington, D.C. 20005
202-737-0690
www.facesandvoicesofrecovery.org

Faith WORKS

This organization facilitates the involvement of faith-based communities in the implementation of welfare reform.

3300 Veda Street
Redding, CA 96001
530-242-1492
www.faithworks.com

**General Board of Global Ministries of the
United Methodist Church**

This organization offers faith-based programs for people with substance use disorders.

100 Maryland Avenue NE
Washington, D.C. 20002
202-488-5600
www.umg-gbcs.org

**Institute for Public Health Faith Collaborations
Rollins School of Public Health,
Emory University**

This institute promotes vital learning at the intersecting boundaries where faith and health overlap, merge, and emerge transformed.

1256 Briarcliff Road NE
Building A, Suite 107
Atlanta, GA 30306
404-727-5199
www.ihpnet.org

Inter-Congregational Alcoholism Program (ICAP)

ICAP is a network of recovering alcoholic women in religious orders. The group aims to help Roman Catholic women who are, or have been, members of religious orders who are in need due to alcoholism or chemical dependencies.

7777 Lake Street, Suite 115
River Forest, IL 60305-1734
708-488-9770
www.2icap.org/index.html

Jewish Alcoholics, Chemically Dependent Persons and Significant Others

This group assists Jewish alcoholics, chemically dependent persons and their families, friends, and associates to explore recovery in a nurturing Jewish environment.

850 Seventh Avenue, Penthouse
New York, NY 10019
212-397-4197
www.jacsweb.org

Jewish Big Brother and Big Sister League

Jewish Big Brother and Big Sister League is an outpatient treatment program for adolescents, adults, and families suffering from alcohol, drug, or other addictions.

1515 Reistertown Road, Suite 300
Baltimore, MD 21208
410-484-1991
www.jbbl.org

Join Together

This national resource for communities working to reduce substance use disorders offers a comprehensive Web site, daily news updates, publications, and technical assistance.

1 Appleton Street, Fourth Floor
Boston, MA 02116-5223
617-437-1500
www.jointogether.org

National Association for Children of Alcoholics (NACoA)

This national non-profit membership and affiliate organization works on behalf of children of alcohol- and drug-dependent parents and all family members affected by substance use disorders.

11426 Rockville Pike, Suite 100
Rockville, MD 20852
888-554-2627 (Toll-Free)
301-468-0985
www.nacoa.org

Overcomers In Christ (OIC)

OIC is a recovery program that deals with every aspect of addiction and dysfunction (spiritual, physical, mental, emotional, and social). Members overcome obstacles using Christ-centered motivations.

P.O. Box 34460
Omaha, NE 68134
402-573-0966
www.overcomersinchrist.org/

Presbyterians for Addiction Action (PAA) Presbyterian, Health, Education, and Welfare Association

PAA assists Presbyterians as they minister in an increasingly addictive society to restore people of the Presbyterian faith.

100 Witherspoon Street, Room 3041
Louisville, KY 40202
888-728-7228 ext. 5800 (Toll-Free)
www.pcusa.org/phewa/paa.htm

The Rush Center of the Johnson Institute

The Rush Center engages and assists people of faith in the development of caring communities that promote the prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse. The group aims to create a place where recovery from addiction is valued and supported.

2525 Wallingwood Drive
Building 8, #804
Austin, TX 78746
888-451-9527 (Toll-Free)
www.rushcenter.org

Seventh-Day Adventist Church

Through the Adventist Development and Relief Agency and other programs, the Adventist Church operates youth camps, community service projects, family life counseling, and Health & Temperance Programs, which include substance use disorder prevention/treatment and recovery options as a continuum.

12501 Old Columbia Pike
Silver Spring, MD 20904
301-680-6000
www.adventist.org

Volunteers of America

Volunteers of America is a national, non-profit, spiritually based organization providing local human service programs and opportunities for individual and community involvement. From rural America to inner-city neighborhoods, Volunteers of America provides outreach programs that deal with today's most pressing social needs. Volunteers of America helps youths at risk, frail elderly, abused and neglected children, people with disabilities, homeless individuals, and many others.

1660 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-341-5096
www.volunteersofamerica.org

We Care America

This national network of individuals, churches, and ministries work together to meet the needs of the poor and hurting by building capacity among faith-based organizations.

44180 Riverside Parkway, Suite 201
Lansdowne, VA 20176
703-554-8600
www.wecareamerica.org

Young Men's Christian Association of the U.S.A. (YMCA)

The YMCA provides health and social services for men, women, and children.

1701 K Street NW, Suite 903
Washington, D.C. 20006
202-835-9043
www.ymca.net

Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association/92nd Street Y

This organization is committed to sharing its programs with all New Yorkers regardless of economic circumstance. It provides financial assistance and an outreach program that brings the arts into the lives of economically disadvantaged local schoolchildren and keeps them off the streets.

1395 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10128
212-415-5500
www.92y.org

Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A. (YWCA)

The YWCA offers health and social services for women and their families.

1015 18th Street NW, Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20036
202-467-0801
800-YWCA-US1 (Toll-Free)
www.ywca.org

Mutual Support Groups/Treatment

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)

AA offers a support group that provides sponsorship and a 12-step program for life without alcohol.

475 Riverside Drive, 11th Floor
New York, NY 10115
212-870-3107
www.aa.org

Alcoholics Victorious

This is a Christian-oriented 12-step support group for those recovering from alcohol or chemical dependency. It offers information and referrals, literature, phone support, conferences, support group meetings, and a newsletter.

1045 Swift Street

Kansas City, MO 64116-4127

816-471-8020

www.alcoholicsvictorious.org

Calix Society

This is a 12-step fellowship of Catholic alcoholics who help one another maintain sobriety through Alcoholics Anonymous. The group is concerned with total abstinence, spiritual development, and sanctification of the whole personality of each member.

2555 Hazelwood Avenue

St. Paul, MN 55109-2030

651-773-3117

www.calixsociety.org

Caron Foundation

The Caron Foundation offers detoxification, gender-separate rehabilitation, relapse treatment, and extended care for adults and adolescents; educational programs for family members; and student assistance services.

P.O. Box 150

Wernersville, PA 19565-0150

800-678-2332 (Toll-Free)

www.caron.org

Celebrate Recovery

Celebrate Recovery is a worldwide Christ-centered recovery ministry. By working the 12 steps and their Biblical principles and the corresponding Eight Recovery Principles found in the Beatitudes, individuals find freedom from past hurts and harmful addictive and dysfunctional behaviors.

25422 Trabuco Road, 105-151

Lake Forest, CA 92630

949-581-0548

www.celebraterecovery.com

Clergy Recovery Network

The Clergy Recovery Network mentors ministry professionals through personal crises and early recovery. It seeks to help clergy guide their ministries toward spiritual and organizational health before, during, and after a leadership crisis.

P.O. Box 313

Joplin, MT 59531

406-292-3322

www.clergyrecovery.com

Hazelden Foundation

This non-profit, private treatment organization offers publications and programs for individuals, families, professionals, and communities to prevent and treat substance use disorders.

P.O. Box 11

Center City, MN 55012

800-257-7810 (Toll-Free)

www.hazelden.org

Narcotics Anonymous World Services

This is a non-profit fellowship society of men and women for whom drugs had become a major problem. Membership is open to all drug addicts, regardless of the particular drug or combination of drugs used.

P.O. Box 9999
Van Nuys, CA 91409
818-773-9999
www.na.org

National TASC (Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities)

This membership organization represents individuals and programs dedicated to the professional delivery of treatment and case management services to populations with substance use disorders.

2204 Mount Vernon Avenue, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22301
703-836-8272
www.nationaltasc.org

Overcomers Outreach, Inc.

This group provides Christ-centered 12-step support for persons with any compulsive behavior, their families, and friends. It uses the 12 steps of Alcoholics Anonymous and applies them to the Scriptures. It also supplements involvement in other 12-step groups.

P.O. Box 2208
Oakhurst, CA 93644
800-310-3001 (Toll-Free)
www.overcomersoutreach.org

Oxford House, Inc.

This organization is a democratically run, self-supporting, and drug-free group home.

1010 Wayne Avenue, Suite 400
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301-587-2916
www.oxfordhouse.org

St. Paul's Episcopal Church

St. Paul's has hosted 12-step programs and other affiliate programs for more than 15 years.

221 34th Street
Newport News, VA 23607
757-247-5086
www.stpaulsnn.org

Counseling Resources

American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT)

This association represents the professional interests of more than 23,000 marriage and family therapists throughout the United States, Canada, and abroad.

112 South Alfred Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-3061
703-838-9808
www.aamft.org

American Mental Health Counselors Association (AMHCA)

The AMHCA works exclusively for licensed mental health counselors by advocating for legislation that expands, enhances, and protects the right to practice, promotes mental health awareness, and builds the profession of mental health counseling nationally. Most mental health counselors are trained in substance abuse and are qualified to treat substance abuse and dually diagnosed clientele.

801 North Fairfax Street, Suite 304
Alexandria, VA 22314
703-548-6002
www.amhca.org

American Psychological Association

The American Psychological Association is the largest scientific and professional organization representing psychology in the United States. Its membership includes more than 150,000 researchers, educators, clinicians, consultants, and students.

750 First Street NE
Washington, D.C. 20002-4242
800-374-2721 (Toll-Free)
202-336-5500
202-336-6123 (TDD/TTY)
www.apa.org

National Association of Social Workers (NASW)

The largest membership organization of professional social workers in the world, this organization works to enhance the professional growth and development of its members, to create and maintain professional standards, and to advance sound social policies.

750 First Street NE, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20002-4241
800-638-8799 (Toll-Free)
202-408-8600
www.naswdc.org

National Mental Health Association (NMHA)

This association is dedicated to promoting mental health, preventing mental disorders, and achieving victory over mental illness through advocacy, education, research, and service.

2001 North Beauregard Street, 12th Floor
Alexandria, VA 22311
800-969-NMHA (Toll-Free)
800-433-5959 (TTY)
703-684-7722
www.nmha.org

North American Family Renewal Institute, Inc. (NAFRI)

This institute researches, treats, and educates on all forms of addictive behaviors, and provides therapist training, public policy awareness, and specialized networking weekends for individuals in the recovery community.

8503 Schultz Road
Clinton, MD 20735
301-877-1577
www.familyrenewal.org

This list is not exhaustive of all available resources. Inclusion does not constitute endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, or its Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.

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